

RADUSHKEVICH, L.V.; KOLGANOV, V.A.

Use of drying oil fogs in studying filtration of aerosols.
Zhur. fiz. khim. 38 no.3:806-808 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:7)

RADUSHKEVICH, L.V.; KOLGANOV, V.A.

Method of evaluating aerosol filters by means of polydispersed
aerosols. Zav. lab. 30 no.11:1365-1367 '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR.

RADUSHKEVICH, L.V.; KOLGANOV, V.A.

Investigation of aerosol filtration with the aid of a model filter.
Koll. zhur. 27 no.1:95-100 Ja-F '35. (MERA 18:3)

I. Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR, Moskva.

KOLGANOV, V.I.

Study and classification of reservoir rocks. Geol. nefti 1 no.2:
36-40 F '57. (MIRA 10:8)
(Petroleum geology)

KAPISHNIKOV, A.L.; SADRISLAMOV, M.M.; KOLGANOV, V.I.

Using field data for calculating oil recovery factors. Trudy
VNIIL no.24:141-156 '59. (MIRA 13:5)
(Petroleum geology)

KOLGANOV, V.I.

Effect of lowering of bottom pressure below the saturation pressure
on oil recovery. Trudy VNII no.25:146-153 '59. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Gosudarstvennyy vsesoyuznyy issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy
institut neftyanoy promyshlennosti.
(Oil reservoir engineering)

KOLGANOV, V. I.

Cand Tech Sci - (diss) "Study of the petroleum yield of coal-bearing and Devonian levels of deposits of Kuybyshevskaya Oblast: Zel'nenskiy, Strel'nenskiy, Yabloneviy Gorge, and the Gubinskiy." Kuybyshev, 1961. 16 pp; (Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialist Education RSFSR, Kuybyshev Industrial Inst imeni V. V. Kuybyshev); 150 copies; price not given; (KL, 10-61 sup, 215)

KAPISHNIKOV, A.L.; KOLGANOV, V.I.

Analysis and prospects for developing the oil pool in the layer B₂
of the Zol'nyy Ovrag field. Trudy GiproVostoknefti no.3:214-232
'61. (MIRA 14:12)
(Kuybyshev Province--Oil fields--Production methods)

KAPISHNIKOV, A.L.; KOLGANOV, V.I.; YEGURTSOV, N.N.

Analysis of the development of the oil pool in the layer B₂ of the
Strel'nyy Ovrag field. Trudy Giprosvostoknefti no.3:233-244 '61.

(MIRA 14:12)
(Kuybyshev Province--Oil fields--Production methods)

KOLGANOV, V.I.

Maximum oil recovery from sand layers in a water drive pool. Trudy
Giprovostoknefti no.3:262-273 '61. (MIRA 14:12)
(Oil reservoir engineering)

KOLGANOV, V.I.

Water encroachment and oil recovery as exemplified by the layer E₂
of the Zol'nyy Ovrag field. Trudy Giprovostoknefti no.3:274-298
'61. (MIRA 14:12)
(Faybyshev Province--Oil reservoir engineering)

KOLGANOV, V.I.

Evidence of phase permeability in the displacement of oil by water
in the layer B₂ of the Zol'nyy field. Trudy Giprovostoknefti no.3:
299-306 '61. (MIRA 14:12)
(Kuybyshev Province--Oil field flooding)

KOLCANOV, V.I.

Effect of well spacing on the oil recovery. Trudy Giprovostoknefti
no.3:307-321 '61. (MIRA 14:12)
(United States--Oil fields--Production methods)

SURGUCHEV, Mikhail Leont'yevich; SAZONOV, Boris Fedorovich; KOLGANOV,
Yenedikt Ivanovich; PETROPOL'SKAYA, N.Ye., red.; DURASOVA,
V.M., tekhn. red.

[Effectiveness of modern petroleum production methods] Effek-
tivnost' sovremennykh metodov razrabotki neftianykh zalezhei.
Kuibyshev, Kuibyshevskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1962. 91 p.

(Kuybyshev Province—Oil fields—Production methods)
(MIRA 15:7)

GUBANOV, A.I.; KOLGANOV, V.I.; SAZONOV, B.F.; ZHUKOV, D.M.

Effect of forced production on the water encroachment and
oil recovery as illustrated by the development of the
Iablonovyy Ovrag field. Neft. khoz. 40 no.6:37-42 Je '62.
(MIRA 15:6)
(Samara Bend—Oil fields—Production methods)

KAPISHNIKOV, A.L.; KOLGANOV, V.I.

Studies of oil recovery on the fields of the Samara Bend. Trudy
Giprovostoknefti no.5:102-117 '62. (MIRA 16:8)

(Samara Bend--Oil reservoir engineering)

YEGURTSOV, N.N.; KOLGANOV, V.I.; GADALIN, I.Ye.

Practice in the study of wells using the hydroacoustic method
in the Krasnoyarsk and Belozerka fields. Trudy Giprovostoknefti
no.5:129-133 '62. (MIRA 16:8)

(Kuybyshev Province—Oil field flooding)

KOLGANOV, V.I.; SOKHACHEVSKAYA, I.A.; YEGURTSOV, N.N.; SHUSTEF, I.N.

Analysis of the development of the producing layer B₂ of the Lower
Carboniferous coal-bearing horizon in the Krasnoyarsk and
Belozerka fields. Trudy Giprosvostoknefti no.5:177-190 '62.

(MIRA 16:8)
(Kuybyshev Province--Oil reservoir engineering)

KOLGANOV, V.I.

Estimating the residual withdrawable oil reserves with water drive,
Nefteprom, delo no.8:3-6 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Gosudarstvennyy institut po proyektirovaniyu i issledovatel'skim
rabitam neftedobyyayushchey promyshlennosti vostochnykh rayonov
strany.

KOLGANOV, V.I.

Accuracy in investigations of productive capacity from electr-
metric data. Nefteprom. delo no.8:6-8 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Gosudarstvennyy institut po proyektirovaniyu i issledovatel'skim
rabotam neftedobyvayushchey promyshlennosti vostochnykh rayonov
strany.

KOLGANOV, Venedikt Ivanovich; SURGUCHEV, Mikhail Leont'yevich;
SAZONOV, Boris Fedorovich

[Flooding of oil wells and beds] Obvodnenie neftianykh
skvazhin i plastov. Moskva, Nedra, 1965. 262 p.
(MIRA 18:2)

KOLGANOV, V.I.; SURGACHEV, M.L.; YEVGRAFOV, N.A.

Results of the study of oil recovery from layer B₂ of the Zol'nyy
Otrag field by zonal water encroachment; water encroachment
occurrences. Geol. nefti i gaza 9 no.4:14-19 Ap '55.

(MIRA 18:8)

1. Gosudarstvennyi institut po proyektirovaniyu i issledovatel'skim
rabota neftedobystroyushchey promyshlennosti vostochnykh rayonov
strany, Auybyshev.

KOLGANOV, V. V.

USSR/Electricity - Transmission Lines Conductors

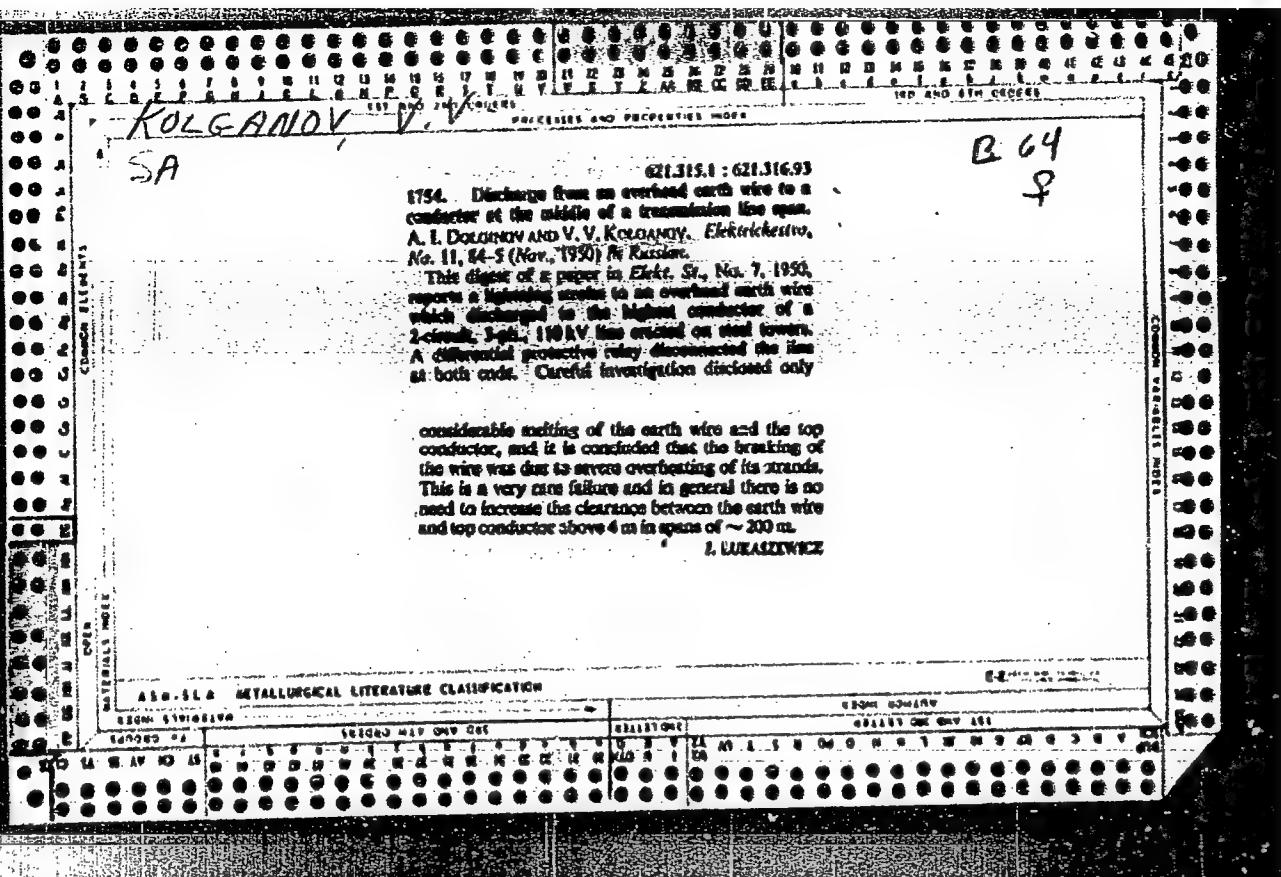
Jul 50

"Discharge From the Cable to the Conductor in the Span of a Power Transmission Line,"
A. I. Dolginov, Cand Tech Sci, V. V. Kolganov, Engr

"Elek Stants" No. 7, pp 36-37

In the stormy season of 1949 an instantaneous discharge between cable and conductor occurred in center of span of 110-kv power transmission line. Describes and mathematically explains the accident. Points out that danger of discharge increases considerably if distance between cable and conductor is reduced, and recommends this distance be specially checked where possible.

PA 162T26



KAZAK, H.A.; KOLGANOV, V.V.

Longitudinal compensation equipment in 380-kv networks in Sweden.
Energ.biul. no.2;31-3 of cover F '56. (MLRA 9;5)
(Sweden--Electric power distribution)

KAZAK, K.A.; KOLGANOV, V.V.

Protection against lightning, static charges and corrosion in refineries and chemical plants in the United States. Energ.biul. no.6:26-28 Je '56. (MLRA 9:8)

(United States--Lightning protection)
(Chemical Industries--Safety measures)
(Corrosion and anticorrosives)

KOLGANOV, V.Z.

NIKITIN, S.Ya.; SMOLYANKIN, V.T.; KOLGANOV, V.Z.; LEBEDEV, A.V.; LOMKATSI,
G.S.

[Dispersion of slow neutrons into ortho-and para-deuterium] Ra-
scianie medleennykh neitronov na orto- i para-deiterii; doklady,
predstavleniya SSSR na Mezhdunarodnuiu konferentsiu po mirnomu
ispol'zovaniu atomnoi energii. Moskva, 1955. 12 p. [Microfilm]
(Deuterium) (Nuclear physics) (MLRA 9:3)

DIATROPOV, D. B., KOLGANOV, V. Z., LEBEDEV, A. V., NIKITIN, S. Ya.,
SMOLYANKIN, V. T. and SOKOLOV, A. P.
(Acad. Sci. USSR)

KOLGANOV, V. Z.

"Slow Neutrons Scattering by Ortho- and Para-Tritium,"

paper submitted at the All-Union Conf. on Nuclear Reactions in Medium and Low Energy Physics, Moscow, 19-27 Nov 57.

SOV-120-58-1-4/43

AUTHORS: Kolganov, V. Z., Lebedev, A. V., Nikitin, S. Ya. and Smolyankin, V. T.

TITLE: A Liquid Hydrogen Bubble Chamber (Zhidkovodorodnaya puzyr'kovaya kamera)

PERIODICAL: Pribory i Tekhnika Eksperimenta, 1958, Nr 1, pp 31-34
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: The construction of a working liquid hydrogen bubble chamber is described. The volume is 1 litre and the diameter 10 cm. The chamber was designed as a pilot experiment to obtain information which would be useful in the design of a much larger one. A section through the chamber is shown in Fig.1. The working volume of the chamber and the hydrogen reservoir are completely separated. The closed working volume of the chamber is surrounded by a hydrogen bath connected to the hydrogen reservoir. In this way good screening of the chamber from thermal radiation is achieved and the problem of temperature stability is simply resolved by the stabilisation of the pressure in the reservoir. An important feature of the chamber is the method of mounting of the glass.

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SOV-120-58-1-4/43

A Liquid Hydrogen Bubble Chamber.

walls of the chamber. This is illustrated in Fig.2. The Pyrex windows are mounted on copper washers as shown in the latter figure and this was found to be very satisfactory. The method of illumination is described and is illustrated in Fig.3. A typical oscillogram of the working cycle is shown in Fig.4. The chamber can be kept at the lower pressure for 30 to 40 millisecs but this time can be varied. The re-establishing of the pressure to the upper value takes approximately 15 millisecs.. Normally, the upper pressure is 7 atm and the lower 3 atm. A series of photographs was also taken with pressure reductions down to 1 to 2 atm. Special experiments have shown that the sensitive time is not less than 40 milli secs. The repetition frequency of the working cycle is about 7 to 10 cycles per minute. Fig.5 shows a photograph of tracks obtained in the neutron beam of a synchrocyclotron obtained in studies of π -meson formation in n-p collisions. The following persons collaborated:
A. N. Yershov, N. A. Zubkov, V. A. Beketov, Ye.F. Lokhanova,

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SOV-120-58-1-4/43

A Liquid Hydrogen Bubble Chamber.

N. I. Makarov, A. P. Sokolov, G. S. Lomkatsi, G. I. Blinov
and Yu. S. Krestnikov. There are 5 figures, no tables and
9 references, of which 6 are English, 3 Soviet.

SUBMITTED: July 3, 1957.

1. Bubble chambers--Design
2. Bubble chambers--Materials
3. Bubble chambers--Performance
4. Hydrogen (Liquid)--Applications
5. Neutrons--Detection

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SOV-120-58-1-6/43

AUTHORS: Belonogov, A. V., Zel'dovich, A. G., Kolganov, V. Z.,
Landsberg, L. G., Lebedev, A. V., Nikitin, S. Ya.,
Smolyankin, V. T., Sokolov, A. P.

TITLE: A Photographic Setup for Large Hydrogen Bubble Chambers
(Sistema fotografirovaniya dlya bol'sikh vodorodnykh
puzyr'kovykh kamer)

PERIODICAL: Pribory i Tekhnika Eksperimenta, 1958, Nr 1, pp 38-41
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: A photographic setup for hydrogen bubble chambers of large dimensions is quite different from that for Wilson and diffusion chambers. In particular, a gas bubble in liquid hydrogen scatters light mainly in the forward direction, most of it between 0 and 10°, say (cf Fig.1), so that it is impossible to photograph the tracks at 90° to the incident light as is done in the usual chambers. For small bubble chambers the photographs may be taken with direct transmission in which the source of light is on the one side of the chamber and the photographic camera on the other (Refs. 5-5). However, it is very difficult to use this system with a large hydrogen chamber since it is desirable not to employ large glasses as it is difficult to mount these on the main body of the chamber. The present

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SOV-120-58-1-6/43

A Photographic Setup for Large Hydrogen Bubble Chambers.

authors have therefore developed a method of illuminating and photographing on one side of the chamber only. This method was tried on the working hydrogen chamber described in Ref.5 (this issue) and is shown in Fig.2. The back wall of the chamber was in the form of a spherical mirror, at the centre of curvature of which the source of light was placed. The light reflected from this mirror is focussed back again at the source and does not enter the objective of the photographic camera (B in Fig.2). The light which after reflection is scattered by the bubbles does enter the photographic camera and gives rise to the track images (Fig.3, facing p.35). The main disadvantage of this method is that in addition to the real images one gets the virtual images as well but these can be recognised by inspection or by a measurement of track co-ordinates by means of 2 stereophotographs (the virtual image lies behind the mirror). A calculation of the scattered light as a function of angle,

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SOV-120-58-1-6/43

A Photographic Setup for Large Hydrogen Bubble Chambers.

the result of which is shown in Fig.1, is given in a mathematical appendix. There are 5 diagrams, no tables and 7 references, of which 4 are English and 3 Soviet.

SUBMITTED: June 3, 1957.

- 1. Bubble chambers--Equipment
- 2. Particles--Photographic analysis
- 3. Photography--Applications

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SOV/120-58-4-6/30

AUTHORS: Kolganov, V. Z., Lebedev, A. V., Nikitin, S. Ya.,
Smolyankin, V. T. and Sokolov, A. P.

TITLE: A Liquid Deuterium Bubble Chamber (Puzyr'kovaya kamera s
zhidkim deyteriyem)

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1958, Nr 4, p 30 and
1 plate (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In Ref.1 the authors described a working hydrogen bubble
chamber. An experiment, described in the present article, was
made to discover whether it is possible to use deuterium as the
working liquid in the chamber. Two difficulties had to be kept
in mind. First, it was expected that the presence of β -active
tritium in deuterium (10^{-8} to 10^{-9} %) would lead to a large
number of short tracks in the liquid and thus produce a con-
siderable background. Experiments on deuterium in a diffus-
ion chamber have been unsuccessful precisely for this reason
(Ref.2). Secondly, the critical pressure of deuterium
(16.5 atm) is considerably higher than the critical pressure
for hydrogen (12.8 atm). It is well-known (Ref.3) that the

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SOV/120-58-4-6/30

A Liquid Deuterium Bubble Chamber

normal superheating of the liquid is effected [takes place] when the pressure in the chamber up before expansion is equal to two-thirds of the critical pressure. This condition may be easily satisfied if the chamber and the bath is filled with liquid deuterium. However, if the bath is filled with liquid hydrogen and the chamber with liquid deuterium, then it is impossible to obtain pressures greater than 8 atm in the chamber. For this reason it was feared that on expansion the superheating of the deuterium would be insufficient and the liquid would be insensitive to radiation. Experiments made to elucidate all these points have shown that it is possible to use deuterium as the working liquid in the bubble chamber without any special purification. The construction and operation of the deuterium chamber is similar in many ways to that of the hydrogen chamber. The bath was cooled down to liquid nitrogen temperature and was filled with liquid hydrogen. The chamber was then filled with technical deuterium which was not specially purified to remove tritium. The pressure in the hydrogen bath was increased to 12.4 atm and was kept at that level. After the thermal equilibrium between the chamber and the bath was

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SOV/120-58-4-6/30

A Liquid Deuterium Bubble Chamber

reached, an expansion of the working column was carried out. In the absence of radioactive sources in the vicinity of the chamber no tracks or bubbles appeared in the working volume. When a Co⁶⁰ source was placed near the chamber, pictures similar to that shown in Fig. 1 were observed after expansion. L.G. Landsberg and N.I. Makarov are thanked for their help in the experiment. There is 1 figure, no tables and 3 references, 2 of which are Soviet and 1 English. The authors also express their thanks to B.N. Dmitrievskaya, director of the hydrogen liquefaction station of the Laboratory of Nuclear Physics Problems (Laboratoriya yadernykh problem) of OIYAI, and to N.B. Delone who supplied the deuterium.

SUBMITTED: October 26, 1957

Card 3/3

• 20000 45 EPP(e)/EPP(c)/EPP(t)/EXP(b) Pr-L RT(c)/RTS - 3
• VP: AP4041007 S/0120/64, 100 03/11/63-0025

Geras. G. K.; Kolganov, V. Z.; Lebedev, A. M.
V. T.; Sokolov, A. P.

(ns of designing liquid-hydrogen tanks (cylinders). A review)

Bury* : tekhnika eksperimental'noy fiziki, 1964, 4, 15

cable chamber liquid hydrogen cylinder design cable chamber

Based on 1946-63 Soviet sources and on information mostly
from the review covers these parts: cylindrical development of
principal parts and their arrangement; illumination at small angles, conical
illumination at small angles; metal and plastic housings;
and their low-temperature characteristics; illuminators, their expansion,
cooling, and gaskets used to treat the cable chamber controls.

REF ID: A64041007

and piston expansion mechanisms; radiation sources, auxiliary safety devices and safety problems. Technical appendices include 17 numbers (7 American, 2 French, 1 USSR, 1 British, and 1 TFR) with these characteristics reported in many source dimensions, the number and arrangement of elements in the system, the system of piston gasket, thermostat, etc., the operating mode, starting mode, piston stroke, exposure, the dose rate, exposure, false radius of curvature, etc. - translation. Orig. Eng. 14 formulas, and 4 tables.

Line

NO REF ID#

ACCESSION NR: AP4031146

S/0056/64/046/004/1245/1256

AUTHORS: Guzhavin, V. M.; Klinger, G. K.; Kolganov, V. Z.; Lebedev, A. V.; Marish, K. S.; Prokoshkin, Yu. D.; Smolyankin, V. T.; Sokolov, A. P.; Soroko, L. M.; Ts'ui Wa-ch'uang

TITLE: Pion production in pp collisions at 650 Mev energy

SOURCE: Zh. eksper. i teor. fiz., v. 46, no. 4, 1964, 1245-1256

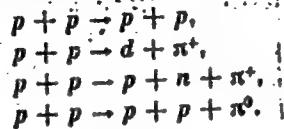
TOPIC TAGS: pion production, pion pion interaction, resonance scattering, Mandelstam representation, isotopic invariance

ABSTRACT: A liquid-hydrogen bubble chamber was used to investigate pion-nucleon correlations and the angle and energy distributions of pions produced by 650-MeV protons. The investigation was motivated by the few unanswered questions which the Mandelstam phenomenological resonance model (Proc. Roy. Soc. v. A244, 491, 1958) does not supply. Among these questions are the possibility that isospin is not con-

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ACCESSION NR: AP4031146

served and the role of the (3/2, 3/2) resonance in pion production.
Four reactions are investigated



The results of the investigation indicate that the experimental angular distributions of neutral and charged pions are consistent with the assumption of isotopic invariance. The contributions of πN -sub-system states with isospin $T_{\pi N} = 1/2$ and $3/2$ are measured and found

to be $72 \pm 3\%$ in the latter case. The cross sections, the angular distributions, and energy spectra of the particles were determined by methods free of the influence of systematic errors inherent in experiments using particle counters. In addition, angle and energy

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correlations were obtained in the three-particle processes (3) and (4); these characteristics could not be obtained by earlier procedures. The liquid-hydrogen bubble chamber makes it possible to carry out an exhaustive study of all pp scattering processes in a single experiment. It was confirmed that the cross section for pion pair production in this energy range is negligible. "In conclusion we thank the technicians and laboratory assistants for good operation of the liquid-hydrogen bubble chamber, the scanning group of ITEF headed by D. I. Tumanova, the scanning group of OIYaI who reduced the photographs, and also Ye. M. Landis and Ye. S. Gal'pern for setting up the program and performing the calculations on the electronic computer." Orig. art. has: 14 figures, 21 formulas, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut teoreticheskoy i eksperimental'noy fiziki GKAE (Institute of Theoretical and Experimental Physics, GKAE); Ob'yedinenny*y institut yaderny*kh issledovaniy (Joint Institute of

Card 3/5

ACCESSION NR: AP4031146

Nuclear Research)

SUBMITTED: 14Nov63

DATE ACQ: 07May64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: GP, NP

NR REF SOV: 013

OTHER: 003

Card 4/5

ACCESSION NR: AP4031146

ENCLOSURE: 01

Comparison of pion energy spectra

Number of cases

(interval)	T_{π^+} , MeV. (интервал)	Число случаев		$\frac{N(\cos^2 \theta_{\pi^+} < 1/2)}{N(\cos^2 \theta_{\pi^+} > 1/2)}$
		$N(\cos^2 \theta_{\pi^+} > 1/2)$	$N(\cos^2 \theta_{\pi^+} < 1/2)$	
0—20	4	10	1.8 ± 0.5	
20—40	11	17		
40—60	18	34	2.2 ± 0.4	
60—80	13	33		
80—100	18	52	1.9 ± 0.3	
100—120	26	31		
120—140	28	41	1.7 ± 0.3	
140—160	11	27		
160—180	0	1		
0—180	129	246	1.9 ± 0.2	
Average energy	Средняя энергия, MeV	93 ± 5	90 ± 5	

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ITEF(m), I/SEA(m)-2 AFWL/SSD/ASD(a)->(S) (3 EXP t)
NR: AP4047888 S/0056/64/047/004/1228/1231

Guzhavin, V. M.; Klige, G. K.; Kolganov, V. Z.; Lebedev, G.
Mish, K. S.; Musin, M. A.; Prokoshkin, Yu. D.; Smolyankin,
Yakov, A. P.; Soroko, L. M.; Ts'ui, Wa-chiung

elastic proton scattering at 650 MeV

Journal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 47,
N 6, 1228-1231

proton proton scattering, elastic scattering, angular
scattering cross section, differential cross section

A total of 1767 events of elastic p-p scattering at 650
MeV registered with the liquid-bubble chamber of the ITEF,
650 MeV beam of protons with energy 650 ± 3 MeV. The equip-
ment and procedure were described by the authors elsewhere (ZhETF
1964); the proton scattering angles were measured with

NP: AP4047888

"Reprojector (A. T. Vasilenko et al. PTR, No. 6, 34, 1957).
Comparison of the present data with earlier results
the angular dependence of the differential cross section,
over angle intervals of 3°, is deduced from the results and
by means of an empirical polynomial. In conclusion we
Saidin for help with the measurements on the reprojector
scope, and L. I. Lapidus for a discussion of the results."
has: 2 figures, 2 formulas, and 1 table.

"Ob'yedinennyj institut yadernykh issledovanij
(Institute of Nuclear Research)

1 Apr 64

ENCL: 00

NP REF Sov: K

STMR: 001

GITGARTS, D.A., inzh.; KOLGANOV, Ye.P., inzh.

Automatic control of the power factor of an induction melting apparatus. Elektrotehnika 35 no.4:36-38 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:4)

EN NR: AR5012844

UR/0137/65/000/003/B016/B016

Ref. zh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 3B102

Sigarts, D. A.; Polishchuk, Ya. A.; Koiganov, Ye. P.

16
43
13

TITLE: Automation of the control system for electrical conditions in induction furnace IAT-6

induction melting, electric furnace, induction furnace, power equipment, power transformer, power consumption, high frequency automatic control system, automatic regulation, current control, voltage & -6 induction furnace

10. Induction melting electric furnaces are used for melting ferrous metals and are fed by single phase step-up transformers. During period, constant correction of conditions is required to prevent over-

DE 100. Constant correction of conditions is required to prevent over-

NR AR5012844

To achieve the highest capacity. In induction melting electric installations high frequency current from electric generators the Kalininsk electric plant has installed an automatic regulator which, however, is not

3

The plant has installed an automatic regulator which, however, is not suitable for installations operating on an industrial frequency. The new regulator by VNIIF TO for IAT-6 installations, assures interconnected control of current, and power factor, and maintains the maximum effective power during the whole time of melting. The accuracy of regulation of the power factor of the static regulator is not less than 4-5%. Control of current and voltage is automatically by switching in step transformers for the voltage and also by variation of the power factor. The automatic regulator maintains the power factor at 0.88-0.92 for small currents and at 0.91-1.0 for currents close to the rated value. Introduction of the tested automatic regulator in an IAT-6 installation gives a 5% increase in capacity and a 10% reduction of specific power consumption. The annual economic savings is about 100,000 rubles.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723820016-2

TYPE CODE: MM, EE

ENCL: 00

GITGARTS, D.A., inzh.; POLISHCHUK, Ya.A., inzh.; KOLGANOV, Ye.P., inzh.

Automatic regulator for induction smelting systems using commercial frequencies. Elektrotehnika 36 no.5:30-32 My '65.

(MIRA 18:5)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723820016-2

S/120/60/000/005/034/051
E032/E314

AUTHORS: Kolganova, E.D. and Rabin, N.V.

TITLE: Measurement of the "Noise" of the MBI-9 (MBI-9) ¹⁸
Microscope

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1960, No. 5,
p. 134

TEXT: The present paper reports measurements on the MBI-9 microscope, which were designed to determine whether this microscope can be used to measure multiple Coulomb scattering ¹⁹ of charged particles in photographic emulsions. Measurements were made of the stage noise $\bar{\epsilon}_{st}^2$ and a total noise $\bar{\epsilon}_{tot}^2$ defined by

$$\bar{\epsilon}_{tot}^2 = \bar{\epsilon}_{st}^2 + \bar{\epsilon}_{reading}^2 + \bar{\epsilon}_{grain}^2$$

for second and third differences.

The Michelson interferometer was used to determine the stage noise both for horizontal and vertical displacements. The results obtained are given in the table and in the figure.

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S/120/60/000/005/037/051
E032/E314

Measurement of the "Noise" of the MBI-9 Microscope

Data for the stage of the microscope Koritska MS-2 (Ref. 1) and the stage with glass guides are given for comparison. Fig. 1 shows that in the case of the horizontal displacement of the stage the noise increases in proportion to the cell-size ($\bar{\epsilon}_2 \sim t$). It should be noted that the vertical noise in the case of rough refocusing reaches up to $\sim 0.1 \mu$ for the second difference when $t = 10 \mu$. The total noise $\bar{\epsilon}_{tot}$ was determined using horizontal proton tracks corresponding to an energy of ~ 100 MeV. Measurements were made using two microscopes, amplifications of 15×60 and 15×90 , and cell sizes of 20 and 100μ for which true Coulomb scattering was small ($< 0.05 \mu$). The magnitude of the noise is independent of the magnification and the cell-size, and does not change very much from microscope to microscope. The mean value of the total noise is $\bar{\epsilon}_2 \approx 0.16 \mu$, $\bar{\epsilon}_3 \approx 0.28 \mu$.

Card 2/3

S/120/60/000/005/039/051
E032/E314

Measurement of the "Noise" of the MBI-9 Microscope

These data make it possible to use the MBI-9 microscope in the measurement of multiple Coulomb scattering of particles having a momentum of ~ 100 MeV/c whose tracks have a dip angle of less than 10 deg. It should be noted that the MBI-9 microscope is very convenient to use so that the particle energy can be rapidly measured. There are 1 figure, 1 table and 2 references: 1 Italian and 1 Soviet.

SUBMITTED: July 13, 1959



Card 3/3

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723820016-2

VAYSENBERG, A.O.; KOLGANOV, E.D.; RABIN, N.V.; PESOTSKAYA, Ye.A.

Ionization measurement in photoemulsions of type P. Prib. i
tekhn. eksp. 6 no.2:57-59 Mr-Ap '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Ionization) (Photographic emulsions)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723820016-2"

VAYSENBERG, A.O.; SMIRNITSKIY, V.A.; KCLGANGVA, E.D.

Study of the electron spectrum and asymmetry resulting from
 $\pi^- \mu^- e^-$ -decay in a nuclear photoemulsion. Zhur. eksp. i teor.
fiz. 40 no.4:1042-1049 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:?)
(Mesons--Decay) (Electrons)

VAYSENBERG, A.O.; KOLGANOV, E.D.; MINERVINA, Z.V.

Angular distribution of μ^- -mesons in $\pi^-\mu^-$ -decay. Zhur.ekspl'i
teor.fiz. 41 no.1:106-108 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Institut teoreticheskoy i eksperimental'noy fiziki AN SSSR.
(Mesons) (Photography, Particle track)

Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR

NP: AP4047893

S/0056/64/047/004/1262/1269

Mayzenberg, A. O.; Kalganova, E. D.; Rabina, N. V.

Mass spectrum of charged particles emitted upon absorption
of pions by emulsion nuclei

Zurnal eksperimental'noy i teoriicheskoy fiziki, v. 47,
64, 1262-1269

Mass particle spectrum, negative pion meson, pion scattering,
nuclear emulsion

This is a continuation of earlier work (Phys. Let. v. 2,
1960) and is aimed at obtaining more accurate data on the yields
of different charged particles and their spectra. The work was done
with emulsions, each measuring 100 x 100 x 0.4 mm, exposed
to a negative pion beam of the OIVai synchrocyclotron.
Particle mass spectra were measured for the light (C, N, O)

UNR: AP4047893

(Ag, Bi) emulsion nuclei. The emulsions were also exposed to negative pions (300 MeV). The results indicate that the yields of deuterons and tritons with energies ≥ 17 MeV from light nuclei integrated by slow negative pions are approximately 40 and 15% respectively. The yield of deuterons with energies ≥ 20 MeV from heavy nuclei is close to 40% and is small for energies less than 10 MeV. Absorption of fast negative pions does not result in the emission of complex particles. A comparison of the experimental data with theoretical calculations based on the direct-reaction theory shows that the experimental data are best described by the pole mechanism of absorption of a negative pion by a nucleon, if it is assumed that the central particle is the He⁴ nucleus. "The authors are grateful to Dr. S. A. Shapiro for continuous interest and a discussion." Orig. 1 figure, 5 formulas, and 2 tables.

UNN: None

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723820016-2

NR: AP4047893

i May 64

ENCL: 00

NP

NR REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 007

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723820016-2"

VAYSENBERG, A.O.; KOIGANOVA, E.D.; RABIN, N.V.

Measuring the masses of charged particles with a short residual range in nuclear photographic emulsions. Prib. i tekhn. eksp. 9 no.4:71-75 Jl-Ag '64. (MIRA 17:12)

VAYSENBERG, A.O.; KOLGOVA, E.D.; RABIN, N.V.

Disintegration of photoemulsion nuclei by slow π^- -mesons. IAd.
fiz. 1 no.4:652-658 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut teoreticheskoy i eksperimental'noy fiziki Gosudarstven-
nogo komiteta po ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii SSSR.

KOLGANOVA, Energiya Makarovna; KOLGANOV, Ivan Pavlovich; IVANOV, Yuryi
Nikolayevich; SLUCHEVSKIY, G., red.; NIKOLAYEVA, T., tekhn., red.

[A trip across Kaliningrad Province] Puteshestvuite po Kalinin-
gradskoi oblasti. Kaliningrad, Kaliningradskoe knizhnoe izd-vo,
1961. 220 p. (MIRA 14:10)
(Kalininograd Province—Description and travel)

TAUEKIN, S., kand. tekhn. nauk; KOLGANOV, M., inzh.

Fireproof and weatherproof paint. Pozh. delo 5 no.2:13-14 F '59.
(MIRA 12:3)

(Paint, Fireproof)

TAUBKIN, S., kand.tekhn.nauk; KOLGANOVA, M., inzh.

FAM fireproofing and water resistant coating. Pozh.delo 7
no.3:14 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:5)
(Fireproofing of wood)

1024-66

EST(m)/EPK(c)/EMP(1)/T/ETG(m) KW/M

1PS076875

SOURCE CODE: UR/0266/65/000/017/0121/0121

St. S. I. Kolganova, M. N.

TOPIC: none

TITLE: A method for producing a fireproof coating. Class 75, No. 174537¹⁵

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobretensiy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 17, 1965, 121

TOPIC TAGS: fire resistant material, protective coating

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a method for producing a fireproof coating on wooden articles by treating the surfaces of the articles in an impregnating solution and then applying a varnish layer. The fireproofing properties of the coating are preserved while the grain of the wood is preserved by using about 25 wt. % potassium hydroxide, about 13 wt. % kerosene catalyst, and about 1 wt. % water in the impregnating solution, while the varnish layer is produced using a mixture of 90-95 % varnish and 10-5 wt. % chlorinated biphenyl.

UDC: 674.049.3

SUB CODE: HT/

SUBM DATE: 23Aug62/

ORIG REF: 000/

OTH REF: 000

Card 1/1

PC

Z

KOLGANOVA, M.N.; TAUBKIN, S.I.

Use of chloroprene latex in the manufacture of fire hose. Kauch.
i rez. 23 no.9:27-29 S '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut protivopozharnoy
oborony.

KOLGANOVA, N.S. (Moskva)

Some factors influencing the appearance of ventricular fibrillation during clinical death and resuscitation in acute hemorrhage in dogs. Pat. fiziol. i eksp. terap. 7 no.6:37-42
N-D '63. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Iz laboratorii eksperimental'noy fiziologii po ozhivleniyu organizma (zav. - prof. V.A. Negovskiy) AMN SSSR.

GURVICH, N.L.; KOLGANOV, N.S.; SMIRENSKAYA Ye.M. (Moskva)

Restoration of cardiac activity in clinical death from acute blood loss complicated by ventricular fibrillation [with summary in English]. Pat.fiziol. i eksp.terap. 2 no.6:30-32 N-D '58.
(MIRA 12:1)

1. Iz laboratori 1 eksperimental'noy fiziologii po ozhivleniyu organizma AMN SSSR (zav. - prof. V.A. Negovskiy).

(HEMORRHAGE, exper.

induction of ventric. fibrill. & clin. death, restoration of cardiac activity in dogs (Rus))

(RESUSCITATION

clin. death induced by hemorrh. & ventric. fibrill.. restoration of cardiac activity in dogs (Rus))

(VENTRICULAR FIBRILLATION, exper.

induced by hemorrh. & followed by clin. death, restoration of cardiac activity in dogs)

KOLGOVA, N.S.

Resuscitation and its study; results of the scientific conference held
at the laboratory of Experimental Physiology of Resuscitation, on
October 23-25, 1957. Vest.AMN SSSR 13 no.2:83-85 '58. (MIRA 11:3)
(RESUSCITATION)

ZOLOTOKRYLINA, Ye.S. (Moskva); RYABOVA, N.M. (Moskva); KOLGANOVА, N.S.
(Moskva) ; GURVICH, A.M. (Moskva)

Effect of the duration of cardiac massage on the condition of
the myocardium and on the restoration of vital activities.
Pat. fiziol. i eksp. terap. 6 no.6:22-28 N-D'62 (MIRA 17:3)

1. Iz laboratorii eksperimental'noy fiziologii po ozhivleniyu
organizma (zav. - prof. V.A. Negovskiy) AMN SSSR.

GURVICH, N.L.; KOLGANOVA, N.S.

Optimal form of impulses for electric stimulation of the heart¹.
Biul. ekspl. biol. i med. 51 no.5:30-32 My '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Iz laboratorii eksperimental'noy fiziologii po ozhivleniyu
organizma (zav. - prof. V.A.Negovskiy) AMN SSSR Moskva. Predstavlena
deystvitel'nym chленom AMN SSSR V.V.Parinym;
(HEART) (HEART BLOCK)

ZOLOTOKRYLINA, Ye. S.; KOLGANOVA, N. S.; RYABOVA, N. M.; PAVLOVA, T. Ya.

Treatment of hemodynamic disorders in traumatic shock and terminal states. Ortop., travm. i protez. no.12:9-16 '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Iz TSentra po lecheniyu shoka i terminal'nykh sostoyaniy pri bol'nitsae im. S. P. Botkina (glavnyy vrach - prof. A. N. Shabanov, nauchnyy konsul'tant - prof. D. K. Yazykov) i laboratorii eksperimental'noy fiziologii po ozhivleniyu organizma (zav. - prof. V. A. Negovskiy) AMN SSSR.

(SHOCK)

KOLGANOVА, N. S.

Fibrillation and defibrillation of the heart during restoration
of its activity following clinical death under conditions of
hypothermia. Eksper. khir. no.3:15-21 '62.
(MIRA 15:?)

1. Iz laboratorii eksperimental'noy fiziologii po ozhivleniyu
organizma (zav. - prof. V. A. Negovskiy) AMN SSSR.

(DEATH, APPARENT) (HYPOTHERMIA) (HEART BEAT)

KOLGANOVA, N.S.

Effect of the method of cardiac resuscitation on the survival
of dogs following fatal hemorrhage complicated by ventricular
fibrillation. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 59 no.2:40-43 F '65.
(MIRA 18:7)

1. Laboratoriya eksperimental'noy fiziologii po ozhivleniyu
organizma (zav. - prof. V.A. Negovskiy) AMN SSSR, Moskva.

VBYTSMAN, L.N.; LANIN, F.I.; LEVIN, N.M.; KOLGANOV, O.A.

Productivity of guinea hens kept in cages. Trudy Inst.gen.
no.20:249-256 '53. (MIRA 7:1)
(Guinea fowl)

STRUKOV, I.T.; KOLGANOVA, O.A.; POTAPOVA, V.G.

Synthesis of new somnifacient preparations, tetridin and dimerin.
Med.prom. 13 no.9:9-12 S '59. (MIRA 13:1)

I. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy
institut imeni S. Ordzhonikidze.
(PYRIDINE) (PIPERIDINE)

GOLOVCHINSKAYA, Ye.S.; KOLGANOVA, O.A.; NIKOLAYEVA, L.A.; CHAMAN, Ye.S.

Synthesis in the series of purine derivatives. Part 4: Alkaline degradation of 1,3,9-trimethylxanthine derivatives. Zhur. ob. khim. 33 no.5:1650-1654 My '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsev-ticheskiy institut imeni S. Ordzhonikidze.
(Xanthine)

KOLGANOVA, T.

Our work practice. Den. i kred. 21 no.7:31-35 J1 '63.
(MIRA 16:8)
1. Upravlyayushchiy Taykovskim otdeleniyem Gosbanka Ivanovskoy
oblasti.
(Taykovo—Banks and Banking)

PPA(s)/2/EMT(m)/EMF(s)/EMF(1)/T-PC-4/PI-4/PS-4/PT-10 RPL/
ASD(a)-5/RAEM(t)/ESD(t)/AFETP 10 PM
VNR AP4009832 S/0151/64/000/001/0024/0027

AUTHOR Golubkov, G. Ye.; Kolganova, V. A.

B
The effect of additions of polyaluminoorganosiloxanes on the physical properties of polydimethylpolyphenylsiloxane

Khantcheskiye massy*, no. 1, 1964 24-37

*US polydimethylpolyphenylsiloxane, polymethyl(polyphenyl)siloxane, phenylsiloxane copolymer, polyalumomethyl(polyphenyl)siloxane, polyphenylsiloxane copolymer, physical properties: deformation, composition, dielectric strength, electrical resistance

The changes in the properties of polydimethyl(polyphenyl)siloxanes polymers with polyaluminoorganosiloxanes were investigated in the temperature interval. Polydimethylpolyphenylsiloxanes I and II are II has the higher hardening temperature; II flows above 300C, I above 450C ; swelling of II in benzene vapors is reduced from

starts to flow above 450°C; swelling chain in benzene vapors is reduced from

IN NR AP4009832

of I from 0.48 to 0.05. Addition of 2-3% polyphenylphenylsiloxane cross-linking, the resulting copolymer undergoes no deformation. An addition of 1-5% polyalumophenylsiloxane does not flow at 450°C. Addition of polyalumophenyl- or polyalumomethylphenyl-siloxane to I or II significantly raises the temperature at which decomposition starts and remains especially in copolymers with II. The decomposition in air is less intense once it starts, than in a nitrogen atmosphere. Addition of siloxanes does not make much difference in the dielectric strength of II. Comparison of the electric resistance, dielectric constants and shows that polyalumophenylsiloxane does not have very high electrical properties. In the copolymers the dielectric loss increases with temperature somewhat more than in pure polymers I or II. Orig. figures and 1 equation.

CON: None

TOP: 00

ENCL: 00

C, EM

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 000

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723820016-2"

ENT(z)/EPF(c)/EPR/EWP(j)/T
NR: AP4012186

PC-4/Tr-4 Ps-4 RI/MI
S/0191/54/300/002/0022/0025

Andrianov, K.A.; Golubkov, G.Ye; Zabysheva, K.I.; Dzhenchel'-
v.; Kolganova, V.A.; Bolondayeva, N.I.

Termo-oxidative degradation of polyphenylpolydimethylsiloxanes
Khimicheskiye massy*, no. 2, 1964, 21-25

polyphenylpolydimethylsiloxane, oxidation stability,
oxidative degradation, weight loss, bonding ability, poly-
organosiloxane, Arrhenius equation

The oxidation stability of the films of two polyorganosiloxanes was studied in the 300-500°C range by determining weight loss and bonding ability over a period of up to 100 days. Figures 1 and 2 summarize the data obtained at 300, 350, 400, and 500°C. Life-times (figures 3 & 4) for the polymers were constructed based on these parameters. From these curves it is seen that although the bonding ability of the 2 polymers differs at the lower temperatures

ability of the 2 polymers differs at the lower weight loss
it reaches agreement when the weight losses are stabilized
30%). Calculations were made assuming the rate of aging (i.e.,
12)

JUN NR: AP4012186

age in polymer properties on aging), followed the Arrhenius
 $\alpha_t = A e^{-E/RT}$ using E, the activation energy, as 32 kcal./mole.

ctions are in excellent agreement with experimental data.
art. has: 12 figures, 1 table and 1 equation.

ITION: None

PAGE: 00

ENCL: 03

REF:

NR REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 001

L 22673-65 FWP(e)/SWT(m) WH

SOURCE CODE: UR/0292/64/000/010/0015/0016

AUTHOR: Golubkov, G. Ye. (Candidate of technical sciences); Kolganova, V. A.

SUB: none

TITLE: Electric properties of mica and mica-base materials at high temperatures

SOURCE: Elektrotekhnika, no. 10, 1964, 15-16

TOPIC TAGS: mica, mica product, electric property, high temperature effect, resistivity, dielectric constant

ABSTRACT: The results are reported of an experimental investigation of the volume

resistivity, loss angle, dielectric constant, and electric strength of mica, micaite, "micaplast" (phlogopite and inorganic bond), mica mat, and mica-glass

cloth (mica mat, glass cloth, silicone bond); 50 x 50-mm, 0.1--0.2-mm thick

specimens were tested at temperature up to 500°C. These findings are reported:

1. The volume resistivity of mica products at high temperatures is determined by mica; the resistivity of mica-glass cloth at 100--500°C is by one order of magnitude higher than that of other materials; (2) The mica-mat $\tan \delta$ and ϵ at high temperatures are lower than those of other materials; (3) Thermal treatment of mica products improves the initial insulating properties of the above materials; at 500°C the characteristics of treated and untreated materials are practically equal. Orig. art. has: 7 figures.

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 003 / OTH REF: 001

Card 1/1

UDC: 621.315.613.1.001.4

GOLUBKOV, G.Ye., kand. tekhn. nauk; KOLGANOVA, V.A., inzh.

Electrical properties of mica and mica base materials at high temperatures. Elektrotehnika 35 no.10:15-16 O '64.

(MIRA 17:11)

KOLGATIN, D.F.; KOZLOV, N.F., inzh.

Conform to the technical specifications for the laying of continuous tracks. Put' i put.khoz. 7 no.12:3-6 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Nachal'nik Kurovskoy distantsii puti Moskovskoy dorogi
(for Kolgatin). 2. Kurovskaya distantsiya puti Moskovskoy dorogi
(for Kozlov).

GROMOV, L.K., kand. tekhn. nauk; KOLGATIN, D.F., inzh.; SHCHEPOTIN, K.I.,
inzh.

Expand the practice of important experiments. Put' i put. khoz.
9 no.9.16-17 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

KOLGATIN, D.F.

Use of asbestos ballast for the reconditioning of the roadbed.
Put' i put.khoz. 7 no.7:16 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Nachal'nik Kurovskoy distantsii puti Moskovskoy dorogi.

KOLGATIN, D.F.

Machinery in snow protection and removal. Put' i put. khoz.
8 no.1:18 '64. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Nachal'nik Kurovskoy distantsii puti Moskovskoy dorogi.

KOLGATIN, D.F., inzh.

Putting an end to heaving. Put' i put. khoz. 9 no.12:30-31 '65.
(MIRA 19:1)

1. Stantsiya Kurovskaya, Moskovskoy dorogi.

KOLGATIN, N.N.

AUTHOR:

Kolgatin, N.N., Glikman, L.A., Teodorovich, V.P.

32-9-21/43

TITLE:

A Method for Long-Duration Tension Tests of Tube-Shaped Samples With Internal Hydrogen Pressures at High Temperatures (Metodika With Internal Hydrogen Pressures at High Temperatures (Metodika dilitel'nykh ispytaniy na razryv trubchatykh obraztsov pod vnutrennim davleniyem vodoroda pri vysokikh temperaturakh)

PERIODICAL:

Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1957, Vol. 23, Nr 9, pp 1098-1101 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

A special plant and a special method of investigation, by which internal hydrogen pressures and the influence exercised by them on the refractoriness of the tubes (or, to be more accurate, upon their fatigue limit) are developed. There follows a description of the plants and of the experimental method. The sample is heated in an electric furnace up to the given temperature for 4-5 hours with a subsequent pause of 1 hour. Next, hydrogen is introduced through a valve until in the sample any pressure corresponding to the amount of tension in the walls of the sample is attained. The amount of this tension is computed according to a formula. In order to ascertain the influence exercised by hydrogen upon the fatigue limit analogous investigations were carried out in nitrogen. It is shown that hydrogen exercises a considerable influence upon the reduction of the fatigue limit of steel "20" at 400, 450 and 500°. At all test temperatures and different times needed for the tearing of

Card 1/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723820016-2"

A Method for Long-Duration Tension Tests of Tube-Shaped Samples With Internal
Hydrogen Pressures at High Temperatures 32-9-21/43

the samples of steel "20" in hydrogen, the character of destruction was observed to be brittle. An investigation of the same type of steel in nitrogen during a relatively short duration of tearing showed that the destruction of the tubes was accompanied by considerable plastic deformation. It was found that the destruction of steel "20" with internal hydrogen pressure always takes place at the granular boundaries. The plant described permits a simultaneous investigation of a relatively large number of samples of tubes. There are 7 figures and 7 references, 3 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Leningrad Institute for Petroleum Refining and for the Production of Artificial Liquid Fuels (Leningradskiy institut po pererabotke nefti i polucheniyu iskusstvennogo zhidkogo topliva)
AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

24(6) PAGE 1 BOOK INFORMATION

307/2395

Akademika nauk SSSR

Математические проблемы прочности (математика, статистика, физика, технологии, математика, физика, химия и т.д.)
 В книге приведены материалы, полученные в результате выполнения работ по темам, указанным в приложении к настоящему изданию.
 В книге приведены материалы, полученные в результате выполнения работ по темам, указанным в приложении к настоящему изданию.

Редактор: Бондарь, В. И., Академик РАН, член-корреспондент РАН, профессор, доктор физ.-мат. наук.
 Ученый секретарь: Смирнов, А. В., Академик РАН, профессор, доктор физ.-мат. наук.
 Ученый секретарь: Смирнов, А. В., Академик РАН, профессор, доктор физ.-мат. наук.
 Ученый секретарь: Смирнов, А. В., Академик РАН, профессор, доктор физ.-мат. наук.
 Ученый секретарь: Смирнов, А. В., Академик РАН, профессор, доктор физ.-мат. наук.
 Ученый секретарь: Смирнов, А. В., Академик РАН, профессор, доктор физ.-мат. наук.

ПРЕДИКТУРА: This book is intended for construction engineers, technicians, physico-
 chemists and other persons interested in the strength of materials.

ПРЕДИКТУРА: This collection of articles was compiled by the Organization of Mathematical Sciences of the USSR (Department of Physical and Mathematical Sciences) and the Physics-Mechanics Institute of the USSR (Institute of Applied Physics).
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KOLGATIN N. N.

TABLE I BOOK EXPOSITION REV/572

Moscow University Press
No. 3), Tashkent, Soviet Union, 1959. 350 p. 5,200 copies printed.

Sci. C. S. Kargin, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Literacy and Tech. Ed.

N. F. Durnovskaya.

DISCUSSION: This collection of articles is intended for scientific personnel, as research and educational institutions and industrial plants and also for advanced students.

CONTENTS: The articles report the results of investigations of 1) the effect of various factors on the susceptibility of constructional and heat-resistant steels and stainless alloys to brittle failure at various temperatures under various conditions of loading (monotonic, shear-stress, cyclic, monotropic); 2) mechanical properties and composition of alloys as related to their mechanical properties and 3) corrosion resistance and evaluation of stainless and heat-resistant steels. The articles are accompanied by diagrams, tables and non-Soviet references. No permanent links are mentioned.

Sviridov, A. G., Doctor of Technical Sciences; Professor. *Barriers of Steel-Resistant Treatment During Heating and the Effects of Alloying Elements on*

Properties. In: *The Candidate of Technical Sciences A. G. Sviridov, Engineer*; and *A. A. Karpov, Candidate of Technical Sciences V. S. Popov, Engineer*; and *Barriers of Chrome-Polyvalence-Resistant Constructional Steel*. 39

Moroz, L. S., Doctor of Technical Sciences and T. E. Shchegoleva, Candidate of Sciences. *Barriers of Alloying Elements in Steel*. 51

Gol'danskaya, L. A., Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor; N. M. Rukhina, Candidate of Technical Sciences; V. V. Gerasimov, Candidate of Chemical Sciences; and V. V. Dostrovskaya, Candidate of Technical Sciences. *Effect of Nickel and Copper on Thermal Resistance, Plasticity, Creep in Mechanical Properties of Certain Steels*. 52

Korobov, L. S., and Yu. S. Kholod, Engineers. *Investigation of the Mechanism of Strength Reduction in Steel*. 74

Gol'danskaya, L. A., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Professor; N. M. Rukhina, Candidate of Technical Sciences; V. V. Gerasimov, Candidate of Chemical Sciences; and V. V. Dostrovskaya, Candidate of Technical Sciences. *Effect of Certain Elements on High Temperature and Pressure Action of Strength of Steels*. 74

Korobov, L. S., and Yu. S. Kholod, Engineers. *Investigation of the Mechanism of Strength Reduction in Steel*. 74

Gol'danskaya, L. A., Candidate of Technical Sciences. *Role of Intermediate Structures in the Heat Treatment of Medium-Alloy Constructional Steel*. 83

Gol'danskaya, L. A., M. M. Engelman. *Stability of Structure and Properties of Tempered Steel*. 105

Bogachinsky, A. I., Candidate of Technical Sciences. *Microscopic and Microscopic Creep in Quench-Hardened Steel*. 113

Gromov, V. I., Engineer. *Sensitivity of Titanium and Its Aluminim Alloys to Brittle Failure Under Monophasic Loading*. 136

Gorbunov, B. N., Candidate of Technical Sciences. *Investigation of the Relationship Between Size of Specimen and Development of the First Failure Crack in Testing Stands for Mechanical Properties*. 150

Pishchikov, P. O., Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor. *Some Observations on the Structure of Metals as Related to Their Microstructure*. 165

Dzhuravly, S. S., Candidate of Technical Sciences. *Investigation of the Initial Portion of Stress-Strain Diagrams and Relaxation of Stress for*

Quench-Hardened Steel. 205

AUTHORS:

Kolgatin, N.N., Engineer, Glikman, L.A., Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor, Teodorovich, V.P., Candidate of Chemical Sciences and Deryabina, V.I., Engineer

SOV/129-59-3-5/16

TITLE:

Sustained Strength of Steels During Investigation of Tubular Specimens Subjected to an Internal Pressure of Hydrogen at Elevated Temperatures (Dlitel'naya prochnost' staley pri ispytanii trubchatykh obraztsov pod vnutrennim davleniyem vodoroda pri vysokikh temperaturakh)

PERIODICAL: Metallovedeniye i Termicheskaya Obrabotka Metallov, 1959, Nr 3, pp 19 - 24 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A.A. Zakharov (Ref 1) and Sh.N. Kats (Ref 2) have established that in certain calculations of the stresses in tubes subjected to internal pressures by a neutral medium, the sustained strength at elevated temperatures equals the sustained strength in ordinary tensile tests. Therefore, it is possible to use the results of sustained tensile tests for calculating the permissible stresses. In a number of cases, the permissible stresses can be chosen correctly only by taking into consideration the

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Sustained Strength of Steels During Investigation of Tubular Specimens Subjected to an Internal Pressure of Hydrogen at Elevated Temperatures

influence of the aggressive media which produce the internal pressures inside the tubes at the particular elevated temperatures. Of such aggressive media, hydrogen is of considerable importance. The authors of this paper have produced a test rig and evolved a method of testing for sustained failure of tubular specimens which are subjected to internal pressure of various media at elevated temperatures. This test rig has been described in earlier work of some of the authors of this paper (Ref 3). In the here described work it was applied for studying the sustained strength of tubular specimens of various steels subjected to internal pressure of hydrogen and nitrogen at elevated temperatures. As a neutral medium, molecular nitrogen was chosen which enabled evaluating the influence of hydrogen on the sustained strength of the tubes. The chemical compositions and the mechanical properties of the investigated (8) steels are entered in Tables 1 and 2. In addition to these, steel containing 6% Cr

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and supplementary additions of W, V, Mo and Nb was studied. Of the eight materials enumerated in Table 1, the tests on commercial iron were carried out at 450 °C and the respective results are graphed in Figure 1. A sharp drop in the sustained strength was observed for tubular specimens subjected to internal pressure of hydrogen; brittle failure with a pronounced intercrystallite character was observed, whilst in equal specimens subjected to internal pressure with nitrogen the failure was accompanied by appreciable plastic deformation and the failure was intracrystalline. The results for the other materials tested are also graphed. On the basis of the measured strength data for sustained loading for durations of 1 000 and 10 000 hours, it can be concluded that hydrogen has a considerable influence on the reduction of the sustained strength, particularly in the case of commercial iron and steel 20; at 450 °C these materials suffered a loss of 75 to 85% of their sustained strength. For low and medium-alloy steels

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the drop in sustained strength was lower, amounting to 22 to 40% at 600 °C. Of the investigated low- and medium-alloy steels, the Soviet steel EI579 had the highest sustained strength at 600 °C, when subjected to hydrogen and nitrogen under pressure. An interesting feature of the results was that for this steel the sustained strength dropped with increasing wall thickness of the tubular specimens and this is attributed not only to the influence of size factor and surface defects but also to the more intensive influence of hydrogen as a result of the higher pressures which were applied to the thick-walled tubes (400 to 500 kg/cm² for wall thicknesses of 1.5-2 mm and 600 to 900 kg/cm² for wall thicknesses of 7 mm). The drop in sustained strength during loading by hydrogen under pressure at 600 °C was much lower (7-9% and 10-20%, respectively) for the high-alloy steels Khl2VMF and 1Khl8N9T. It can be considered an established fact that a drop in the

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Sustained Strength of Steels During Investigation of Tubular Specimens Subjected to an Internal Pressure of Hydrogen at Elevated Temperatures

sustained strength as a result of loading with hydrogen under pressure at elevated temperatures and pressures is caused basically by gradual "loosening" of the grain boundaries and weakening of the bonds between the crystal-lites which determine the sustained strength.

There are 10 figures, 2 tables and 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke nefti i polucheniiyu iskusstvennogo zhidkogo topliva (Leningrad Scientific Research Institute on Petroleum Refining and on the Production of Synthetic Liquid Fuels)

Card 5/5

GLIKMAN, L.A., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; KOLGATIN, N.N., inzh.; TEODOROVICH,
V.P., kand.khimicheskikh nauk; DERYABINA, V.I., inzh.

Changes in the mechanical properties of certain steels under
the effect of hydrogen at high temperatures and pressures.
Metallovedenie 3:58-73 '59.

(MIRA 14:3)

(Steel—Hydrogen content)

(Metals at high temperature)

TITLE: Conference on Autoclave Processes

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnye Metally, 1959, Nr. 7, pp 84-87 (Moscow)

ABSTRACT: On 23-26 February 1959 a conference was held in Moscow for summing-up and coordinating work on autoclave processes in the metallurgy of heavy, non-ferrous, rare and noble metals. The conference heard reports on situations world-wide on the use of hydrometallurgical methods throughout the globe, methods for non-ferrous and rare metal production at some Soviet works; N. I. Danuchkin and G. M. Likhachev on the thermodynamics and kinetics of the reduction by hydrogen and carbon monoxide under pressure of nickel and cobalt from solution; I. Yu. Zelish and X. M. Sheleppova, Gipronikel, on the use of autoclave-soda combine, neutral method of oxidizing tungsten-titanium-soda beneficiating of the fluorite; on dealing with the essentials of the from converter-soda leaching technique of nickel concentrate investigations on the development of a sulfurous-sulfuric method for leaching nickel and cobalt from oxidized nickel ore; M. N. Maslejatik, Meshanobr, on the main results of investigation of the autoclave-soda process for treating tungsten-titanium-soda beneficiating products; V. I. Pogorelsky, Meshanobr, and D. A. Melikyan, Shchekavitsa, on the application of autoclave-soda leaching to the separation of manganese from the concentrate of manganese pyrite; S. I. Sobol' on preliminary investigations on the development of a sulfurous-sulfuric sulphide method for leaching nickel and cobalt from oxidized nickel ore; M. N. Maslejatik, Meshanobr, on the results of investigation of the autoclave-soda process for treating tungsten-titanium-soda beneficiating products; D. I. Dobol', Ye. T. Gulyayeva, Ye. Ye. Spivakova, and R. I. Radko, Gidroverstec, on the treatment of manganese pyrite raw material; G. A. Mekarosov, N. M. Tsvetkov, R. A. Pavlyuk, and N. N. Krasnianskiy, Krasnianskiy Metallofizicheskiy Institute, on the treatment of manganese pyrite raw material by oxidizing autoclave leaching; I. M. Neiman and A. I. Sobol', on the kinetics of oxidizing autoclave leaching; A. N. Zelikman and M. A. Maylin, Krasnianskiy Non-Ferrous Metals Institute, on the results of a study of conditions for selective separation of lower oxides of tungsten and molybdenum from their salt solutions by hydrolysis under pressure; M. F. Darbliyan, Gorzometallurgicheskii Institut (Krasnogorsk-Tellurium Institute) of the Armenian SSR, on his investigations of manganous autoclave leaching under oxygen pressure of molybdenum concentrators; D. I. Dobol', on technical-economic factors of manganese leaching; A. I. Sianil', Nikolskii, on the physical-chemical fundamentals of autoclave metal leaching, and N. N. Blazhko, Gipronikel, on the physicochemical fundamentals of autoclave processes for gold-containing raw materials; N. Q. Politehnicheskii Institut of Politehnicheskii Gosudarstvennyi Universitet, on the behavior of autoclave needs in oxidizing autoclave leaching; V. A. Bernashevskiy, A. L. Teerff and D. A. Tatarik, on the autoclave plants; Institute of Metallurgy, Akad. Dukabayev, and Beneficiation Institute of the Kaz SSR (Metallurgy of Kazakhstan), on the selection of autoclave materials and on work trials of autoclave units; lectures of Polyarnostachinskii metalurgical plant, Ural'sk, on autoclave leaching of polymetalliferous materials; I. Yu. Lezhch, Gipronikel, on the practicability of autoclave leaching for lime-containing materials; V. A. Bernashevskiy, on model studies on autoclaves and the development of nicks; K. A. Polyanov, K. B. Glukhov, on the design of an experimental high-pressure autoclave, G. M. Danush, on the selection of steel for autoclave, and on the selection of steel for acid leaching of cobalt matte and matte-flotation concentration; Yu. A. Arshakov, VNIIGortezhnik, on coordination of types of hydrolytic leaching, 1000-1500 kg/cm² pressure and 1000°C temperature of autoclave salts and oxygen at 5-15 kg/cm²; V. I. Dorzhikov, VNIIGortezhnik, on properties of autoclave salts and oxygen; VNIIGortezhnik, separately, on multistage properties of hydrogen-treated steels. The conference made recommendations aimed at the extension and improve-

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ment of autoclave processes.

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On autoclave-soda leaching of the essences of the from converter-soda leaching technique; S. I. Sobol' on preliminary investigations on the development of a sulfurous-sulfuric sulphide method for leaching nickel and cobalt from oxidized nickel ore; M. N. Maslejatik, Meshanobr, on the results of investigation of the autoclave-soda process for treating tungsten-titanium-soda beneficiating products; D. I. Dobol', Ye. T. Gulyayeva, Ye. Ye. Spivakova, and R. I. Radko, Gidroverstec, on the treatment of manganese pyrite raw material; G. A. Mekarosov, N. M. Tsvetkov, R. A. Pavlyuk, and N. N. Krasnianskiy, Krasnianskiy Metallofizicheskiy Institute, on the treatment of manganese pyrite raw material by oxidizing autoclave leaching; I. M. Neiman and A. I. Sobol', on the kinetics of oxidizing autoclave leaching; A. N. Zelikman and M. A. Maylin, Krasnianskiy Non-Ferrous Metals Institute, on the results of a study of conditions for selective separation of lower oxides of tungsten and molybdenum from their salt solutions by hydrolysis under pressure; M. F. Darbliyan, Gorzometallurgicheskii Institut (Krasnogorsk-Tellurium Institute) of the Armenian SSR, on his investigations of manganous autoclave leaching under oxygen pressure of molybdenum concentrators; D. I. Dobol', on technical-economic factors of manganese leaching; A. I. Sianil', Nikolskii, on the physical-chemical fundamentals of autoclave metal leaching, and N. N. Blazhko, Gipronikel, on the physicochemical fundamentals of autoclave processes for gold-containing raw materials; N. Q. Politehnicheskii Institut of Politehnicheskii Gosudarstvennyi Universitet, on the behavior of autoclave needs in oxidizing autoclave leaching; V. A. Bernashevskiy, A. L. Teerff and D. A. Tatarik, on the autoclave plants; Institute of Metallurgy, Akad. Dukabayev, and Beneficiation Institute of the Kaz SSR (Metallurgy of Kazakhstan), on the selection of autoclave materials and on work trials of autoclave units; lectures of Polyarnostachinskii metalurgical plant, Ural'sk, on autoclave leaching of polymetalliferous materials; I. Yu. Lezhch, Gipronikel, on the practicability of autoclave leaching for lime-containing materials; V. A. Bernashevskiy, on model studies on autoclaves and the development of nicks; K. A. Polyanov, K. B. Glukhov, on the design of an experimental high-pressure autoclave, G. M. Danush, on the selection of steel for acid leaching of cobalt matte and matte-flotation concentration; Yu. A. Arshakov, VNIIGortezhnik, on coordination of types of hydrolytic leaching, 1000-1500 kg/cm² pressure and 1000°C temperature of autoclave salts and oxygen at 5-15 kg/cm²; V. I. Dorzhikov, VNIIGortezhnik, on properties of autoclave salts and oxygen; VNIIGortezhnik, separately, on multistage properties of hydrogen-treated steels. The conference made recommendations aimed at the extension and improve-

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ment of autoclave processes.

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On autoclave-soda leaching of the essences of the from converter-soda leaching technique; S. I. Sobol' on preliminary investigations on the development of a sulfurous-sulfuric sulphide method for leaching nickel and cobalt from oxidized nickel ore; M. N. Maslejatik, Meshanobr, on the results of investigation of the autoclave-soda process for treating tungsten-titanium-soda beneficiating products; D. I. Dobol', Ye. T. Gulyayeva, Ye. Ye. Spivakova, and R. I. Radko, Gidroverstec, on the treatment of manganese pyrite raw material; G. A. Mekarosov, N. M. Tsvetkov, R. A. Pavlyuk, and N. N. Krasnianskiy, Krasnianskiy Metallofizicheskiy Institute, on the treatment of manganese pyrite raw material by oxidizing autoclave leaching; I. M. Neiman and A. I. Sobol', on the kinetics of oxidizing autoclave leaching; A. N. Zelikman and M. A. Maylin, Krasnianskiy Non-Ferrous Metals Institute, on the results of a study of conditions for selective separation of lower oxides of tungsten and molybdenum from their salt solutions by hydrolysis under pressure; M. F. Darbliyan, Gorzometallurgicheskii Institut (Krasnogorsk-Tellurium Institute) of the Armenian SSR, on his investigations of manganous autoclave leaching under oxygen pressure of molybdenum concentrators; D. I. Dobol', on technical-economic factors of manganese leaching; A. I. Sianil', Nikolskii, on the physical-chemical fundamentals of autoclave metal leaching, and N. N. Blazhko, Gipronikel, on the physicochemical fundamentals of autoclave processes for gold-containing raw materials; N. Q. Politehnicheskii Institut of Politehnicheskii Gosudarstvennyi Universitet, on the behavior of autoclave needs in oxidizing autoclave leaching; V. A. Bernashevskiy, A. L. Teerff and D. A. Tatarik, on the autoclave plants; Institute of Metallurgy, Akad. Dukabayev, and Beneficiation Institute of the Kaz SSR (Metallurgy of Kazakhstan), on the selection of autoclave materials and on work trials of autoclave units; lectures of Polyarnostachinskii metalurgical plant, Ural'sk, on autoclave leaching of polymetalliferous materials; I. Yu. Lezhch, Gipronikel, on the practicability of autoclave leaching for lime-containing materials; V. A. Bernashevskiy, on model studies on autoclaves and the development of nicks; K. A. Polyanov, K. B. Glukhov, on the design of an experimental high-pressure autoclave, G. M. Danush, on the selection of steel for acid leaching of cobalt matte and matte-flotation concentration; Yu. A. Arshakov, VNIIGortezhnik, on coordination of types of hydrolytic leaching, 1000-1500 kg/cm² pressure and 1000°C temperature of autoclave salts and oxygen at 5-15 kg/cm²; V. I. Dorzhikov, VNIIGortezhnik, on properties of autoclave salts and oxygen; VNIIGortezhnik, separately, on multistage properties of hydrogen-treated steels. The conference made recommendations aimed at the extension and improve-